

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMING 1939 FARM CORN ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

I

Introduction

A. In accordance with the regulations for determining farm acreage allotments of corn for 1939, entitled "Regulations Governing the Determination of 1939 Farm Corn Acreage Allotments under Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as Amended," farm acreage allotments of corn, subject to the approval of the State committee, shall be determined by the county committees with the assistance of other local committees in the counties in accordance with the instructions set forth hereinafter.

B. The applicable provisions of the act in section 329, paragraph (b) provide that

"The acreage allotment to the county for corn shall be apportioned by the Secretary, through the local committees, among the farms within the county on the basis of tillable acreage, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography."

C. Except as otherwise provided in these instructions, the entries in all columns will be rounded to one decimal place and all factors will be rounded to not less than four decimal places. In all cases involving decimals, the results of the computations shall be carried one decimal place beyond the number of digits required in the result and rounded back one place to the required number of decimal places. In rounding, digits of 5 or less shall be dropped and digits of 6 or more shall be counted as one and added to the figure in the next decimal place to the left.

II

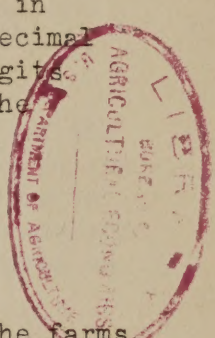
General Instructions

A. Farm Identification Information. -- Data identifying the farms for the purposes of determining the 1939 farm corn acreage allotments shall be listed in columns (1), (2), and (3) of form NCR-309 as follows:

1. Enter in column (1) the farm number, which is obtained from NCR-209, column (1).

2. Enter in column (2) the name of the title owner(s) which is obtained from NCR-209, column (2).

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3. Column (3) is for the convenience of the county committee and should contain the name of the 1939 farm operator when such information is available.

B. Scope of Procedure. -- The corn acreage for individual farms will be determined by carrying out the indicated procedure in columns (5), (10), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), and (32).

C. General Data Pertinent to the Procedure. --

1. Enter in column (5) the number of acres of cropland which is obtained from NCR-209, column (4).

2. Enter in column (10) the NCR-203 indicated soil-depleting acreage for the farm which is obtained from NCR-209, column (16). In counties which are in the wind erosion area, the entry for column (10) shall be determined by recomputing the NCR-203 indicated soil-depleting acreage by subtracting the acreage designated as restoration land from the cropland acreage for the farm and computing the NCR-203 indicated soil-depleting acreage on the basis of such corrected cropland acreage for the farm.

3. Enter in column (24) the 1938 corn acreage which is obtained from NCR-220, Section II, item (1), column (h), for farms measured in 1938 or from NCR-217, Section II for farms not measured in 1938. Where this information is withheld, a dash will be entered in this column.

III

Instructions for Determining Area Designations

In counties in which the county committee determines that there exist two or more distinct types of land with respect to the adaptation to the production of corn, area determinations will be made subject to the approval of the State committee. Area "A" will be used to designate land which is best adapted to the production of corn because of soil type or because of distinguishing characteristics, such as overflow or river bottom land. Area "B" will be used to designate the less productive corn area in the county. Ordinarily, the county will not be divided into more than two such areas. The areas so determined will be designated "Area A", "Area B," etc.

A. Enter in column (27) the applicable area designation as instructed below.

1. The county committee will indicate on an outline map of the county the approximate outline of the different areas in the county determined upon the basis of the different adaptation of the respective areas to the production of corn,

by reference to soil survey or relief maps, where such maps are available, and other similar information available in the county office, and upon the basis of their general knowledge of the topographic features of the county.

2. The community committee will then be instructed to determine upon the basis of such outline map and their knowledge of the physical features of the several farms, which have to do with the adaptation to the production of corn, in which of such areas the respective farms lie. The farms which lie in a single area will be designated as "Area A" or "Area B," whichever is applicable. The county outline map will then be redrawn to show the outlines of the several areas to conform to the line of the bordering farms designated as lying within such areas.

B. The basis for the determination of the area in which the respective farms lie is the adaptation of the land in the farm to the production of corn and such determination is not to be made upon the basis of the individual history of the farm. Examples of the distinguishing characteristics of such areas are:

1. Overflow or river bottom lands as distinguished from uplands; and

2. Hard lands in the western areas adapted to the production of wheat rather than corn, as distinguished from sandy lands more specially adapted to the production of corn rather than wheat.

IV

Instructions for Determining Usual Corn Acreage with Respect to Tillable Acreage and Crop Rotation Practices.

A. Enter in column (25) the 1936-37 average corn acreage for the farm which is obtained from NCR-209, column (27). In counties not in the commercial corn-producing area in 1938, columns (23) to (27), inclusive, of NCR-209 will not have been executed. Therefore, it will be necessary to execute columns (23) to (27), inclusive, of NCR-209 for such farms as set forth in NCR-210.

B. The county committee shall review the entry in column (25) and determine if any entry in such column does not reflect the acreage that would normally be devoted to corn on the farm. If the county committee determines that for one or more of the following reasons the entries in column (25) do not reflect the acreage that would normally be devoted to corn, the entry in column (25) shall be stricken but not erased. Such determination shall be based upon and confined to the following:

1. The failure in 1936 or 1937, or both to plant a substantial part of the usual acreage of corn on the farm due to:

- (a) crop rotation practices on the farming unit of which the farm was a part;
- (b) crop rotation practices no longer typical of the farm because of a change in operator or ownership of the farm;
- (c) the fact that part of the 1938 cropland on the farm was devoted to other than cropland uses;
- (d) extreme drought or flood;
- (e) the fact that part of the 1938 cropland on the farm was devoted to the production of sweet corn for canning under contract for 1936 or 1937, or both, and is not under similar contract in 1939; and
- (f) the fact that an unusually large acreage was planted to wheat in 1936 or 1937, and such high wheat acreage was stricken in computing the usual wheat acreage for the farm in determining the 1939 wheat acreage allotment.

2. A substantial excess in 1936 or 1937, or both, over the usual acreage of corn on the farm due to:

- (a) crop rotation practices on the farming unit of which the farm was a part;
- (b) crop rotation practices no longer typical of the farm because of a change in operator or ownership of the farm;
- (c) the fact that part of the 1938 noncropland on the farm was devoted to cropland uses in 1936 or 1937, or both;
- (d) extreme drought or flood;
- (e) the fact that part of the cropland on the farm is under contract for the production of sweet corn for canning and popcorn in 1939 and was not under similar contract in 1936 or 1937, or both; and

- (f) the fact that an unusually large acreage was planted to corn in 1936 or 1937 because of winter-killed wheat acreage and the abnormally low wheat acreage was stricken in computing the 1939 wheat acreage allotment.

3. The fact that information with respect to the corn acreage for 1936-37 is withheld.

C. In the event that the entry in column (25) is stricken, the county committee shall enter in column (26) the adjusted corn history for the farm. (Important: In counties in which areas are designated, it will not be possible to execute column (26) until column (27) is executed in accordance with the instructions for such column.)

1. In determining the adjusted corn acreage history for the farm, the county committee shall take into consideration the usual corn history for other farms in the community which are comparable with respect to tillable acres, type of soil, crop rotation practices, and topography. The indicated corn history shall be subject to the following limitations:

(a) Counties Within Which Designated Areas are Established:

1. Compute the area ratio of corn to cropland by dividing the area total of column (25) (including stricken entries) by the total cropland for the area and enter the respective area ratios in the box at the head of column (26) opposite the appropriate area letters.
2. Compute an indicated corn history by multiplying the appropriate area ratio by the cropland for the farm.

(b) Counties Within Which Designated Areas are not Established:

1. Compute the county ratio of corn to cropland by dividing the county total of column (25) (including stricken entries) by the total cropland for the county and enter such county ratio in the head of column (26).
2. Compute an indicated corn history by multiplying the county ratio by the cropland for the farm.

2. If the 1936-37 history for the farm is greater than the indicated corn history, the adjusted corn history shall not be less than such indicated history nor greater than the stricken entry in column (25).

3. If the 1936-37 history for the farm is less than the indicated corn history, the adjusted history shall not be greater than such indicated history nor less than the stricken entry in column (25).

4. In the event that the 1936-37 history is withheld, enter in column (26) the indicated corn history.

V.

Instructions for Determining Indicated
Corn Acreage Allotments with Respect
to Types of Soil and Topography of Farm
Land.

Enter in column (28) the NCR-203 indicated corn acreage allotment which is obtained as follows:

A. Instructions for Counties Within Which Designated
Areas Have Been Established.

1. Obtain the area and county totals of columns (10) and (25) (including stricken entries) for the farms in each area in the county as designated in column (27).
2. Obtain the percentage that the corn acreage in each area is of the total corn acreage in the county by dividing each area total of column (25) by the county total of column (25).
3. Multiply the county corn acreage allotment by each area percentage as obtained in the preceding step.
4. Obtain area factors by dividing each result obtained in the preceding step by the respective area total of column (10) and enter each factor in the box at the head of column (28) opposite the appropriate area letter.
5. Multiply each entry in column (10) by the applicable area factor obtained in the preceding step and enter the result in column (28).

B. Instructions for Counties Within Which Designated
Areas Have Not Been Established.

1. Obtain the county total of column (10).

2. Obtain a factor by dividing the county corn acreage allotment by the county total of column (10) and enter such factor in the box at the head of column (28).

3. Multiply each entry in column (10) by the factor which has been entered in the box at the head of column (28).

VI

Final Entries and Determinations

A. Enter in column (29) the average of the entries in columns (25) and (28) except that:

1. If the entry for column (25) has been stricken, the entry for column (29) shall be the average of the entries in columns (26) and (28); and

2. If the entry in column (25) is zero, the entry in column (29) shall be zero.

B. Enter in column (30) the 1939 indicated corn acreage allotment for the farm. This entry will be obtained as follows:

1. Derive a factor by dividing the county corn acreage allotment by the county total of column (29) and enter the result in the box at the head of column (30).

2. Multiply each entry in column (29) by the factor entered in the box heading of column (30) and enter the result in column (30).

C. Enter in column (31) the county and community committees' recommended corn acreage allotment for the farm. This entry shall be derived as follows:

1. The county and community committees shall review all cases where the entry in column (30) is greater than the entry in column (25) or column (26), and all cases in which it is known that the farm is under contract to grow sweet corn for a canning factory in 1939 but was not under such contract in 1936 or 1937.

2. If the committee has determined that the entry in column (30) would not represent the field corn acreage which the farm may reasonably be expected to utilize in 1939, the county committee shall enter in column (31) the recommended corn acreage allotment for the farm.

3. This recommended corn acreage allotment shall not be greater than the entry in column (30) for the farm nor less than the entry in column (25) or column (26) except, on farms

where sweet corn is being grown under contract in 1939 and was not being so grown in 1936 or 1937, the corn acreage allotment may be less than would otherwise be established by an amount equal to the acreage contracted for the production of sweet corn. No other entries are to be made in column (31) at this time.

D. Enter in column (32) the State committee approved 1939 corn acreage allotment. This entry should correspond to the entry in column (31) unless the State committee finds after a careful check of the procedure carried out by the county committee, the entry in column (31) does not correspond to that which would be obtained if the procedure set forth herein had been correctly followed. In such case, the State committee will enter in column (33) that entry which the county committee would have obtained in column (31) if it had correctly followed the procedure. The State committee entry in column (32) may vary from the allotment established for the farm by the county committee if it is determined that the county corn acreage allotment has not been met, in which case the State committee shall adjust individual corn acreage allotments pro rata either upward or downward to meet the county corn acreage allotment.